

THE MUSKOGEE CINETER

Published Weekly at Muskogee, Oklahoma
Date of Issue Saturday of Each Week

Subscription.....\$1.00 Per Year
Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Muskogee, Okla., under the Act of October 3rd, 1917.

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J. T. Trimble.....Business Manager
Pliny Twine and E. H. Twine
Collectors and Reporters

Subscription Rates, Beginning Jan. 1, 1920
One Year\$1.50
Six Months\$1.00
Three Months\$.60
Foreign, per year\$3.00
Single Copy\$.05

Starlight No. 183, Pawhuska, Okla., meetings the second and fourth Thursday nights in each month at Masonic Hall. All visiting brothers are cordially invited.

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Hiram Lodge No. 47, A. F. & A. M., meets on the first Monday and the third Tuesday night in each month at the Masonic Hall, at 7:30 o'clock sharp. All visiting brothers are cordially invited to attend.

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Fl. Gibson Lodge No. 133, A. F. & A. M., meets the first and second Thursday in each month at the Masonic Hall. All visiting brothers are cordially invited to attend.

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Trinity Lodge No. 84, A. F. & A. M., meets the first and fourth Thursday nights in each month at the Masonic Temple. All visiting brothers are cordially invited to attend.

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Lewisville Lodge No. 141, A. F. & A. M., meets the first and third Tuesday nights in each month in Masonic Hall at Kinta, Okla. All visiting brothers are cordially invited to attend.

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St. James Lodge No. 67, A. F. & A. M., meets on Tuesday night on or before the full moon in each month, at 8 o'clock sharp. All visiting brothers are cordially invited to attend.

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Thornbridge Lodge No. 71, Brush Hill, meets Thursday night on or before each full moon.

I. S. WARRIOR, W. M.
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New Prospect Lodge No. 77, A. F. & A. M., at Tallahassee, Okla., meets the first Tuesday night on or before the full moon in each month. All visiting brothers are cordially invited.

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THE GREAT MASSES OF

By the courtesy of the American Protective Tariff League, New York, we are in receipt of an elaborate and useful document entitled "Wages in the United States and Foreign Countries," issued by the Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives, Washington. The document is based upon the testimony before the Ways and Means Committee during the recent hearings which was verified and amplified through official sources. It contains no argument but simply facts, which ought to be in the hands of every citizen. Write to your own Congressman and ask him for a copy of "Wages in the United States and Foreign Countries."

THE NEW LINCOLN

In his speech of April 19, replying to the memorial presented by the bishops and heads of the Anglican and Non-conformist churches in England as a protest against the present British policy in Ireland, Premier Lloyd George attempted to draw an analogy between the Confederate States and the Irish Republic.

The premier, speaking for American ears, reiterates that the case of Ireland is analogous to that of the Confederate states during the Civil War, and with characteristic modesty adjures the American people to recognize in him a second Lincoln.

False sociology has ever been the mainstay of false politicians. Every student of history knows that Ireland is a nation separate and distinct from England by virtue of her ancient origin, race, language, history, culture and geographical position. The South, on the other hand, had no such qualification to bolster up its cause. The states in 1861 were the same great geographical, political and economic entity that they are in 1921, and the South was then, and still is, an integral part of this great nation. Ireland, by her constant struggles for freedom since the first landing of the English, refuses the status accorded her as a part of the British Empire. The wars between the English and the Irish were fought, on one side, for political and economic dominion, and on the other side to repel domination by foreigners. The war between the states was fought, not to perpetuate the dominion of an alien people, but in defense of a principle. It was a war between brothers. The Irish war is a war between people distinct in race, language, culture, history and political outlook.

In his speech Mr. George made passing mention of the Act of Union, by which Ireland became annexed to England. As he spoke with his eyes toward America, he hoped, no doubt, to influence American opinion against Irish claims for independence by implanting the impression that Ireland wished to secede from the British Empire after the manner of the Confederate States in 1861. Therefore, it becomes important to discredit one of the most popular myths which have been propagated in the United States, namely, that the people of Ireland decentered voluntarily into the Union with England.

In 1780 Henry Grattan proposed his famous resolution declaring that, while the two nations were inseparably bound together under one crown, the king, lords and commons of Ireland could alone make laws for Ireland. As a consequence the Act of Renunciation was passed confirming the right of Ireland to be governed only by the king and the Irish parliament.

At this period Catholics were not allowed to vote or hold office in any part of the British Empire. As eighty per cent of the Irish people were of that faith it may be seen that the majority of Irishmen were excluded through religious prejudice from all participation in the government of their own country. While the king was denied the right of the veto in England, he exercised that privilege to the limit in Ireland. Measure after measure was advocated in the Irish house allowing full religious and political liberty to Catholics. In every instance of this kind pressure from the English parliament was brought to bear upon the king, with the result that every petition initiated for the purpose of giving the majority of Irishmen a voice in their country's government, met its defeat by the royal veto.

This was not a perfect government, but whatever its faults and limitations it possessed the force to foster and protect Irish trade and industry. It encouraged Irish merchants to enter the markets of the world with the result that the Irish flag floated over every ocean and the Irish landscape became dotted thickly with thriving communities. Then English capital began to look with jealous and greedy eyes on Ireland's growing prosperity. It was impossible for a government founded on the rule of the minority to be entirely free from corruption. Taking advantage of the popular discontent engendered by the restrictions against Catholics the corruptionists fomented a period of strife which culminated in the rebellion of 1798. This was quickly suppressed, but at a loss of over 100,000 lives. Following the rebellion bands of English soldiers overran the unfortunate country, leaving in their wake a terrible record of murder, rape and pillage. Ireland was beaten to her knees.

At once the English viceroy, Castles and monetary rewards as a consequence of the passage of the Act of Union. Instantly the corruptionist cabal in the Irish house prepared

to sell their country. As a sop to the feelings of the few who still held out, however, put forward his proposal that Ireland be annexed to England. One circumstance which is a mere matter of history is the fact that he held up as a bait titles, lucrative offices and the blandishments of the English Premier Pitt, it was prophesied that, once Ireland became politically a part of England, English capital would flow to Ireland in a golden stream. Foreseeing the shameful end of the Irish nation, the patriotic members retired to escape the odium of being members of an assembly that was to turn their country over to the mercenaries of Pitt. Thus the Act of Union was perpetrated by coercion, corruption and fraud.

Following the Act of Union Ireland ships were driven from the seas by the passage of a Navigation Act designed for that particular purpose; her factories speedily fell into disuse through the flooding of the Irish markets with cheap products of English factories; her thriving industrial communities soon became piles of crumbling ruins. The golden stream of English capital was dammed at its source and Irish merchants were ruined.

The Irish want that which is right fully theirs; they want their own country. There is no analogy between Ireland and the South. Consequently Mr. George's assumption of the mantle of Lincoln may be classed as merely another tragicomic turn in the career of this versatile performer. His extravagant fancies put forth in defense of his Irish policy are rather projections of his own fertile imagination than historical realities.

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS 1921.

Editor Cimeter:—I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year: I find according to the records compiled by the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, Monroe N. Work in charge, that in the first six months of 1921, there were 36 lynchings. This is 24 more than the number 12 for the first six months of 1920, an 47 more than the number 29 for the first six months of 1919.

Of those lynched, 2 were whites and 34 were negroes. Two of the latter were women. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 4; Georgia, 9; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 10; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1.

Yours very truly,
R. K. MOTON,
Principal.

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THE WISDOM OF SOLOMON?

King Solomon must have been either a very clever man or an unusually well press-agented one. Famed, as he has been, in song and story the critics, historians and theologians unite in voting the name of Solomon as being synonymous with pure, unadulterated wisdom. Therefore in the light of history, and in view of the fact that the illustrious Solomon was the very first to succeed in having his name placed on record as one possessed of an intellect highly superior to those of his contemporaries, it would not be incompatible with history to point to the immortal Sol as the original "wise guy."

Although there is no reason to doubt that Solomon fully realized the power of the press and the value of advertising, there is a certain amount of evidence which goes far toward contradicting the belief that he was the wisest man that ever lived. In his day may factors that contribute to the competitive turmoil of modern life had not come into existence. For instance, Mr. Edison had not as yet propounded his famous list of questions; Henry Ford and his "Lake-side Chariot" were things unthought of; the enterprising genius who designed the present income tax blanks was as yet in the dim perspective of the centuries to come.

Imagine the dilemma of the worthy monarch were he to be brought suddenly face to face with any of the problems wished upon an unsuspecting and defenseless world by the gentlemen in question. Imagine the bewilderment that would be wrought in his kingly brain by the "intelligence test" of an Edison. Fancy the embarrassment produced by the dying of the engine of his "lake-side chariot" on a steep grade with a string of "eight cylinders" behind him, and all hanging for the right-of-way. Picture his perplexity if confronted with the almost superhuman task of figuring his exemption when making out a modern income tax return.

There are other problems of our modern daily life that would try the much-vaunted wisdom of Solomon. How would he behave if confronted with the necessity of donning a modern collar still from the laundry? How would he succeed in wriggling out of the difficulty produced by two dappers, a check calling for payment of one dollar in payment of various and sundry nut sundies and only sixty cents in actual cash? Or how would he continue in the good graces of the guests at the party when called upon to furnish his tithe of the necessary "kick" to the evening punch only to find that he had come away from home without his "chill tonic"? In fact, any one of the ordinary problems of our present daily life would, by the actual volume of mental side-stepping required in their solution, make the so-called wisdom of Solomon seem like the puny mental efforts of an inmate of some home for the feeble-minded.

His judgment, famous enough in its day, would pale into insignificance if compared with the legal footwork required in one of our modern society divorce cases.

His storied decision regarding the ownership of the boy child would, it is feared, have proved sadly inadequate in the late Stillman case as the naivete of the object in dispute would no doubt, have been entirely satisfactory to both of the principals.

However, there is one point in Solomon's make-up which compares favorably with the performances of some of our moderns. His marital experiences easily make those of such matrimonial enthusiasts as Nat Goodwin, Brigham Young and the late Sultan of Turkey seem like the performances of veriest amateurs. There is not the slightest doubt that Solomon was related by marriage to more people than any other man that ever trod this old earth. His fame as a connoisseur of womanly charm has gone unquestioned down the ages, and his catholicity of taste in the matter of feminine pulchritude is exemplified in his affair with the lady from Sheba, who was of the type known in the elegant and expressive nomenclature of South Second Street as a "high brown."

Nevertheless, had he lived today he would have had troubles aplenty. There is no record that shows if the forerunner of the modern rear hog existed in Solomon's day. However, it is to be hoped that this undesirable person had no existence in Jerusalem the Golden. Imagine the troubles of poor old Sol if he lived today. Fancy him trying to crowd his voluminous family into one of our modern city flats. Visualize his unenviable experiences if forced to house his domestic retinue in an up-to-date hotel. Would not a few smooth drummers prove a very efficient serpent in poor old Sol's domestic Eden? Eh, what?

To sum it all up it would seem that Sol was just an ordinary fellow playing in extraordinary luck. He was a great little advertiser, that is all. The wisdom of deliberately courting disaster by cluttering up one's household with an army of females, like the chorus of an Oriental burlesque magnified a couple of thousand times, is extremely problematical.

Then, again, think of the possibilities; think of the alimonies!

Wisdom! In the expressive idiom of the street, "Sall bunki!"

If the good Republican women of the city (I mean white) would just remember that we have at home those who need help and are asking for a square deal, they would possibly forget their prejudice and exhibit a little of the Christian spirit, and give a helping hand to the Negro children who are entitled to go to school and pass a few resolutions along that line. The Georgia reaca or Henry Lincoln Johnson, is not a bit disturbed over that resolution. Mr. Johnson does not want the place but could have it if he wished, and the pet, riot-roaring Disney, will never get the place the good ladies would thrust upon him. Disney and his friends voted and worked for the infamous Grand Father law and none of them helped to carry the country for the republicans. In fact, it is this class of republicans that are responsible for this Republican County going Democratic. Are they not in a poor position to dictate to President Harding whom he shall appoint? An Indian is a candidate against riot-roaring Disney and we are for the Indian. Lots of those who claim to be friendly to the Indian are showing the cloven-foot. A lady white is behind the resolution passed by the so-called Republican women and time will prove the error of their ways.

Land for Sale—Bargains.

Ten acres in Cherokee County, a good mineral proposition. Price \$100.00. Half cash and balance in one year at ten per cent interest.

Ten acres in eastern Muskogee County, a splendid mineral lot for oil, gas, lead and zinc. Price \$200.00 cash.

Ten acres in Muskogee County, about twelve miles from Muskogee, about three miles from Warner, a good agricultural bet and also a good one for oil and gas. Price \$500.00, half cash, balance one year at ten per cent interest.

Forty acres seven miles from Ft. Gibson, in Cherokee County. Good for farming and good for mineral. Price \$500. Half cash, and balance in one and two years to suit purchaser at ten per cent interest.

A splendid lot in Dean's Addition to Muskogee, 50 feet front by 140 feet deep, for \$400.00. One-half cash and balance in two years at ten per cent interest. A splendid lot in Muskogee proper for \$500.00. One hundred cash and ten dollars per month. Five acres Arkansas bottom land for \$1000.00. Two miles from Fair, Okla. 25 acres near Fair at a bargain. Write to W. care of Box 1500, Muskogee, Okla.

Good tilt to all of the above described land.

APPEAL TO COLORED AMERICA

By the National Equal Rights League.

To Comrades of the National Rights League of the U. S. A., and all other Colored Americans:

Ever since the League, appearing at the Judiciary Committee hearings of both the U. S. Senate and U. S. House of Representatives, assisted in securing the favorable introduction into the House of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill at the former session of Congress, the National Equal Rights League has been exerting pressure upon Congressmen and Presidents to secure its passage. The League emphasized this as a demand of the colored voters in the late national elections. It even went so far as to appeal to President Harding to avoid the chance that his message for an investigating commission might jeopardize this positive remedial legislation.

Word now comes, chiefly through the Associated Negro Press Association that this Dyer Bill may soon be reported favorably into the house. Hence the League appeals to every member and to all Colored-American citizens to write to their Congressmen, and also to the Republican House Leader, Rep. Mondell, and the Speaker of the House, Rep. Gillette, urging the speeding up of a report from the Judiciary Committee on the Dyer Bill and its prompt passage. Do this at once.

The League also urges all to be ready when it is reported out,

and it urges every kind and sort of race organization to do so, and especially every church.

The League advises that the Sunday following the favorable report of the Dyer Bill be made the ANTI-LYNCHING SUNDAY, and that there be a ten-minute prayer service for passage of the Bill, and a resolution sent by the pastor and church clerk.

Write now, be ready to telegraph. Watch for the report and then let us have a universal anti-lynching Sunday.

REV. M. A. N. SHAW,
President.

JAMES L. NEILL,
Washington, D. C.
WM. MONROE TROTTER,
Boston, Mass.
Secretaries.

OUR COLORED TEACHERS

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English S. L. Sadler
Science Maurice Arrington
Mathematics Florence A. Dorsey
Latin W. J. Jefferson
Domestic Science Thirica Bolden
Domestic Art N. W. Green
Jr. Arithmetic L. C. Tatum
Jr. History Pearl Powell
Jr. Geography J. E. Nickens
Sixth Susan Sharp
Music
Jr. High School Faustina Bush
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24th STREET SCHOOL
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M. V. SCHOOL
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SAVINGS OF NEGRO WORKERS BUT SLIGHTLY AFFECTED BY UNEMPLOYMENT DURING INDUSTRIAL DEPRESSION.

The Department of Labor has made a brief canvass regarding the savings accounts of Negro workers in typical industrial centers as affected by the industrial depression during the period December 31, 1920, to April 31, 1921, with the following results: December 31, 1921—Number of depositors, 47,699; total amount of savings, \$3,809,809; amount of savings per capita, \$80.

April 30, 1921—Number of depositors, 47,699; total amount of savings, \$3,721,474; amount of savings per capita, \$78.

Out of approximately 350 savings institutions, in industrial centers, carrying accounts of Negro workers, 68 banks reported, furnishing figures showing that the savings of their Negro depositors remained practically unchanged during the four months ending April 30, 1921.

The 41,368 Negro depositors as of December 31, 1921, carrying a total amount of \$3,809,809, were increased, as of April 30, 1921, to 47,699 with a total savings accumulation of \$3,721,474. These figures show a per capita deposit, as of December 31, 1920, of approximately \$80, as compared, on April 30, 1921, with a per capita deposit of approximately \$18. In other words, Negro depositors withdrew from the sixty-eight banks above mentioned an amount of \$88,316, or an approximate per capita withdrawal of \$2, considering the increase in number of depositors. This is certainly an indication of increasing thriftiness of Negro workers.

NOTICE.

The Department of Commerce has repeatedly sent out blank request to be filled out and returned by each citizen, in which questions are asked that should be answered promptly. The answers are held strictly confidential and no need fear to answer. When you get these requests don't delay but fill them out at once. There is a penalty to refuse and we warn our readers not to get into trouble with Uncle Sam.